

Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - 198144

INFO: Convert (row,col) Indices into Excel-Style A1:C1 Strings

Applies To

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SUMMARY

Sometimes it is necessary to convert (row,column) numerical indices into Excel-style "A1:C1" string notation. This can be confusing because after 'Z', Excel starts using 'BA', 'BB', and so forth. This article contains a function that you can use in your code to do this conversion for you.

MORE INFORMATION

Microsoft Visual Basic Code:

```
' Converts (row,col) indices to an Excel-style A1:C1 string
Function IndexToString(row As Long, col As Long) As String
    IndexToString = ""
    If col > 26 Then
        IndexToString = Chr(Asc("A") + Int((col - 1) / 26) - 1)
    End If

    IndexToString = IndexToString & Chr(Asc("A") + ((col - 1) Mod 26))
    IndexToString = IndexToString & row
End Function
```

Here are a few examples of the conversion:

```
Calling IndexToString() with row=1 and col=26 yields "Z1".
Calling IndexToString() with row=1 and col=27 yields "AA1".
Calling IndexToString() with row=2 and col=52 yields "AZ2".
Calling IndexToString() with row=2 and col=53 yields "BA2".
Calling IndexToString() with row=10 and col=10 yields "J10".
```

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The information in this article applies to:

- Microsoft Visual Basic Professional Edition for Windows 4.0
- Microsoft Visual Basic Professional Edition for Windows 5.0
- Microsoft Visual Basic Professional Edition for Windows 6.0

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